

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CHRISTOPHER S. JOHNSON,)	CASE NO. C07-0968-RSM
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
)	
KENNETH QUINN,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
_____)	

Plaintiff is a Washington state prisoner who has submitted a proposed petition for a writ of habeas corpus (“petition”) and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP application”). Plaintiff attempts to challenge, through the petition, actions by the Washington Department of Corrections that have resulted in petitioner’s involuntary transfer to a mental health facility. For the reasons set forth below, the Court recommends that the petition be construed as a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and, so construed, be dismissed under the “three strikes” rule, 42 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

1. Construction of Petition

The Supreme Court has described the difference between a habeas petition and a § 1983

01 action as follows: “Federal law opens two main avenues to relief on complaints related to
02 imprisonment: a petition for habeas corpus, 28 U.S.C. § 2254, and a complaint under . . . 42
03 U.S.C. § 1983. Challenges to the lawfulness of confinement or to particulars affecting its duration
04 are the province of habeas corpus. An inmate's challenge to the circumstances of his confinement,
05 however, may be brought under § 1983.” *Hill v. McDonough* , 126 S. Ct. 2096, 2101 (2006)
06 (citations and internal quotations omitted).

07 Petitioner admits that he is not challenging his conviction or sentence. (Proposed Petition
08 at 1, 12). Rather, he lists three grounds for relief in his petition, all of which relate to his transfer
09 from a prison or jail to a mental health facility. Petitioner appears to contend that he was entitled
10 to a hearing before being so transferred and that he did not have one.

11 Petitioner thus does not challenge “the lawfulness of [his] confinement” or the “particulars
12 affecting its duration.” 126 S. Ct. at 2101. Rather, he disputes the “circumstances” of his
13 confinement, *i.e.*, his placement in a mental health facility. *Id.* Accordingly, his petition should
14 be construed as a complaint submitted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

15 2. Dismissal of Complaint Under “Three Strikes” Rule

16 Plaintiff’s IFP application shows that he is indigent and he therefore meets the financial
17 requirement for IFP status. However, his application is barred by the “three strikes” rule, which
18 provides that a prisoner may not be granted IFP status “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
19 occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of
20 the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state
21 a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious
22 physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

01 A review of petitioner's prior litigation in this Court reveals that he has had at least three
02 cases dismissed on the grounds mentioned in § 1915(g), and therefore may proceed here only if
03 he shows that he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury.¹ Petitioner does not allege,
04 much less show, that he is in such danger. Accordingly, petitioner's IFP application should be
05 denied and this action should be dismissed without prejudice. A proposed Order is attached.

06 DATED this 25th day of June, 2007.

07 
08 Mary Alice Theiler
09 United States Magistrate Judge
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

20 ¹ Three of petitioner's cases which have been dismissed for the reasons cited in § 1915(g)
21 are: *Johnson v. Phipps, et al.*, Case No. C04-5190-RJB, *Johnson v. Washington Dep't of*
22 *Corrections, et al.*, Case No. C05-5086-RBL, and *Johnson v. Reichert, et al.*, Case No. C02-674-
JCC. For an analysis of these cases, see *Johnson v. Vail*, Case No. C05-748-MJP (Order issued
June 3, 2005).